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SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE FORMATION OF SOCIAL ACTIVITY IN YOUTH

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ABSTRACT: Today, democratic principles of life in developed countries are also assessed by how much they elevate human dignity. In this sense, the essence of the fundamental changes and reforms taking place in our country is based on this principle. In the implementation of this principle, the formation of a new worldview, healthy thinking and social activity based on the harmony of national and universal values is of great importance. The article scientifically studies the features of the formation of social activity of young people.

KEY WORDS: Activity, social activity, civil society, behavior, education, worldview, tolerance, interethnic harmony.

INTRODUCTION

At the new stage of Uzbekistan's development, there is a need to improve the institutional system to increase the social activity of young people. Increasing the social activity of young people is a purposeful organizational and pedagogical process, during which the qualities of social activity formed in young people are improved and enriched. In addition, the spiritual building of a democratic state and civil society that we are building today must be strong. This, above all, requires citizens, especially young people, to be deeply educated, thoughtful, aware of the treasures and spiritual values of their past, patriotic, truthful and unselfish. Raising a perfect human personality is the most difficult and difficult process. It is advisable to carry out this process by instilling national values in them. This means that today's young generation will have a deeper understanding of the true nature of independence only if they perfectly know their history, culture, national values, language, religion and customs. There is no doubt that civil society can develop on the basis of these national values.

The complex of measures taken in our country to create all favorable conditions for the all-round development of the younger generation has become a characteristic feature of our people and an integral part of our national nature. In every family, in every district, first of all, it is important to ensure the health of young people, to give them a good education and at the same time to bring them up worthy personalities with high spiritual and moral qualities. Over the years of independence in Uzbekistan, these tasks have risen to the level of state policy, which has made it possible to

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achieve high results in all areas.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In our country, where the foundations of civil society are being formed, one of the most important tasks today is to increase the activity of our youth, develop in them a sense of duty and responsibility to the nation, people and society. That is why today, at all stages of the education system, classes and advanced training courses have been created, aimed at increasing the intellectual potential of young people. Implementing these efforts, strengthening the skills to apply their knowledge in practice, and supporting young people with active citizenship in this regard will bring results in the future. After all, the goal of modern education is to give everyone the opportunity to acquire new knowledge necessary for work and apply it in society. Therefore, educational and educational work should be aimed at increasing the level of intellectual consciousness and culture of the individual until the implementation of the most important principles that meet the interests of a person, society and the state. Especially when building a civil society, it is important to raise and improve civic consciousness, culture, a sense of belonging and responsibility at the current level of demand. Of course, in the activities of young people, this important issue is notable for its relevance, and we emphasize once again that we need to effectively implement it.

In connection with the fundamental changes taking place in Uzbek society and the process of spiritual renewal, the formation of the foundations of civil society and the upbringing of a harmoniously developed generation has become one of the most important scientific and social problems. Consequently, “Our main strategic goal is to be firm and unchanging, to build a free democratic state based on a market economy, to form a solid foundation of civil society” [1, 331].

Civil society is a certain social system that guarantees every citizen of our country complete freedom to build their economic and political life at their own will [2, 438]. Civil society is being formed simultaneously with the growth of people's self-awareness, their ability to feel an objective sense of responsibility.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Today, the concept of "social activity" is understood in a broad sense, that is, a quality that reflects the level of socialization of an individual, the depth of acceptance of social interests, in the narrow sense of his relationship with one or another social unity. In a philosophical sense, social activism is a concept associated with vigorous activity. Activity is also a process of creative change of the world, nature, that is, a materially changing object, a certain labor activity that takes place during the preliminary development of this activity. Variable activity can be both theoretical and practical.

As noted by the well-known political scientist M. Kyrgyzbaev: “... one of the features of civil society is voluntary membership in its entire system of institutions - state and non-state. This rule, firstly, reflects a high level of democracy in society, and secondly, it means a high level of public consciousness and activity of members of society ”[3, 102]. The concept of civil society includes the system of a legal society based on the harmony of the citizen and the state, rights and obligations.

Social activity in civil society is a level of conscious, non-discriminatory analysis of social relations and the desire to change one or another element of it. When a person is faced with any serious problem of social significance, and realizes the need to adopt new laws or improve the mechanism of existing laws to solve them, the desire for social activity increases. The social activity of community members can take different forms. By the nature of its manifestation, it is divided into constructive and destructive types. Constructive social activism is a social system in which members of a society face certain contradictions. He seeks to eliminate it through legitimate legal programs. Expression of their interests on the basis of existing laws creates public associations to solve problems.

The content of social activity, which can be defined as destructive, is unique. Such activism is directed against the existing social system and manifests itself in the desire to destroy it. It arises in a situation where it is considered impossible to achieve its goal with existing legal programs, to solve problems of public importance. In such cases, social activity has no clear legal boundaries. This can lead to an aggravation of the social situation. This type of social activity is observed during periods of instability in public relations. Social activity is proportional to social tolerance.

The term tolerance comes from the Latin word "tolerance", which means tolerance towards the opinions and views of others. “Tolerance is the ability to achieve peace and a leading factor from the absence of a culture of war to a culture of peace,” says the 1995 Declaration of Principles on Tolerance,

adopted by the UNESCO General Conference. Indeed, tolerance is the ability to respect, understand and accept the diversity of cultures of the world in which we live, forms of self-expression; fanaticism, rejection of absolute truth and adherence to the norms set out in international legal instruments in the field of human rights. Tolerance is an active position based primarily on the recognition of human rights and freedoms, and not on concession, ignorance or hypocrisy. Tolerance does not mean passivity, natural submission to the thoughts, attitudes and behavior of others. Perhaps this means mutual understanding between people, different groups, nations, social groups, active moral preference and psychological readiness for positive cooperation [4, 7].

Tolerance serves as the basis for preventing destructive behavior of young people in relation to representatives and other cultures.

It is necessary to form in a person the ability to accept a person not from childhood as he is, with the complexities of his thoughts, character, culture, views. Inspiring such an idea to young people through education and upbringing, this should mean that people are equal to each other regardless of lifestyle, culture, social origin, material well-being, and so on.

Vigilance, indifference to what is happening requires the social activity of modern youth. This stimulates the formation of a spirit of compassion, justice, democracy in young people, the formation of a sense of self-education and development, the need for social activity, the ability to accurately assess a wide range of information and the acquisition of new ones. knowledge. One of the tasks of modern education is the development of social activity and tolerance among young people [5, 18]. Also, one of the priorities of modern education is to increase the tolerance and social activity of young people.

Some young people face difficulties because they cannot understand the opinions of others and do not want to understand. It is impossible to imagine that a person is standing in front of them with his own way of thinking and acting. Often they seek to convey their opinion to others, moreover, they are illiterate in matters of tolerance. Formation of students' tolerance gives good results when using the basic principles of interaction between a teacher and students in communication in the classroom [5, 156].

It would be advisable to ratify existing international conventions on human rights, adopt laws that ensure the implementation of youth policy, as well as introduce and create additional opportunities for introducing and assimilating their content and meaning in the minds of all sectors of society and individuals, so that young people become socially active and tolerant.

CONCLUSION

Education in the spirit of increasing the social activity of young people should be directed against influences that cause fear and a feeling of drowsiness in relation to others. He should teach young people to think independently, think critically, and help them form views based on moral values. This means raising the level of pedagogical training, paying attention to the content of curricula, textbooks and lessons, other teaching materials, including new teaching technologies, and also the goal is to educate citizens who respect their dignity and individuality, means resolving conflicts by preventing or not using force, development of smart and responsible, freedom-loving, open and benevolent to other people and cultures. In this situation, we are witnessing an increase in the social activity of young people in the process of forming a civil society.

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